THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 4 JUNE, 1833. [NO. 2246.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant and Quarter Master JENKINS, *Queen's Royals*, are requested to send them to Major HUNT of that Corps, on or before the 10th Instant, after which no claim will be received.

CARD.

MR. SAUNDERS, Purser H. C. S. *Thames*, begs to inform the Public that the Goods advertised for sale on the 4th Instant, will not be ready for inspection until Thursday the 6th Instant.

Bombay, 2d June, 1833.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on the usual terms.

McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 27th May, 1833.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR Sale—One double barrelled percussion Gun made to order, with spare main and sear Springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in Mahogany and Leather Cases, price Rupees 800.

Two Ditto, Ditto, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany Cases, each Rupees 700.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. GILDER AND CO. Apollo Street.

Bombay, 3d June, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1833.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz.—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 140 each.
Half Ditto „ „ 71 „
Quarter Ditto „ „ 36 „

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 4th. June, 1833.

JUST Published—No. II of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

Courier Office, 4th June, 1833.

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE British Ship "JOHN STAMP" of 400 Tons Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander. Has good accommodations for a few Passengers and will have quick despatch. —Apply at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Tamarind Lane, 4th June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, of 400 Tons, WILLIAM MARLEY, Commander, will sail on the 1st of July next. This Ship has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain MARLEY, at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 4th. June, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship RICHARD WALKER, of 450 Tons per Register, P. GILL. Will sail on or about the 15th Proximo. This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain GILL at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 4th. June, 1833.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,

THE well known Barque VIRGINIA, Captain J. HULLOCK, with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply at the Office of NANJEE SAISCAN, near the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 3d June, 1833.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Will you do me the favor of allowing your columns to be the medium through which I may convey to the public my disapproval of the mode in which the Society of Bombay have met the important subject of a Steam communication with England, as given forth to the world in "The Report of the Committee," Mr. Money's speech, and Sir Herbert Compton's remarks. The other Gentlemen who addressed the meeting held in the town Hall on the 17th Instant, spoke chiefly to a few professional points on which I am not competent to make any comment. Mr. Money's speech, evincing as it does, energy of character, and great enthusiasm in the cause of improvement, does him in so far, great credit. His eloquence, assisted by the great interest every one must feel in this cause, has no doubt procured donations, which otherwise might not have been forthcoming. But it will be vain to expect to keep for an indefinite period of time, the philanthropy or even the attention of a scattered public to that point of enthusiasm which will induce it to open its purse, as occasion may require, without having a better security for money advanced, than the plan of the Committee at present affords. I hope I may not be misunderstood. It is far from my wish to throw cold water on Mr. Money's exertions and enthusiasm on this subject. Without the latter, success would certainly not attend any project for a steam communication with England. What I wish to inculcate is, that it alone, unassisted by more mundane considerations, is not sufficient to effect the object in view. To succeed it must be a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. Nor can I conceive how an efficient steam communication can be effected otherwise. Is it one steam boat only that is required? Are the views of the embryo Company never to extend? Shall at no future period there be a second and a third vessel? Is it impossible that as our views extend so may our vessels increase in number? And for each occasion sh we have a Mr. Money to make to the feelings of his Countrymen another appeal, and another and another? However well meant in Mr. Money and others, and however deserving the former is of the gratitude of the public, his plan, or rather the Committee's, wants that stability necessary for the success of such an undertaking. Sir Herbert Compton, presiding as he did at the meeting, and who from his rank and experience of the world might have been looked to, to direct the feelings of those present into a sedate practicable view of the question, went, it is to be regretted, even farther than Mr. Money, in discouraging the idea of a mercantile speculation. In my opinion the Court of Directors and the body of English merchants will laugh to scorn the idea of the Indian public carrying into execution an efficient steam communication with England by means of voluntary contributions.

The former will undoubtedly give their pruning knife a turn or two on the whetstone. But even if voluntary contributions were sufficient (which I deny) to effect the object in view, still I do not think it desirable. I cannot think it argues a healthy state of that society whose members (men, the most of them, but in a middling sphere of life) are seen coming forward with munificent donations to carry into effect such an important object. Physicians say every stimulant is followed by a sedative effect, and I repeat, the highly respectable person who presided would have served the cause better, and ha e done equal justice to his character, if instead of exciting the community to make munificent voluntary contributions (which must be inadequate for the purpose required) he had directed their views into a more commercial channel. There are doubtless many men in moderate circumstances, who, altho' they might not feel themselves authorised to give a donation, or such a one as would be felt in this great undertaking, still would justify themselves in advancing a larger sum on the security of a regular legally constituded corporation. "The report of the Committee" to be sure does say that "every person subscribing 100 Rupees and upwards would have property and an interest in *her*" (i. e. the steam boat). But the 2d resolution passed seems to contradict this by saying—"That the following Gentlemen form the effective Committee who, with the Subscribers of 5 0 Rupees or upwards, as *Donatory members*", shall have the entire and uncontrolled management of this undertaking. This resolution and the use of the term "Donatory members" in it, either implies that there are to be no Shareholders, or that there being Shareholders, they are to have no control in the concern in which they have invested their money. Sir Herbert Compton again distinctly discourages the idea of a mercantile speculation. In the face of such contradictions, is there any security for people to advance money in sums sufficient to carry into execution an efficient steam communication with England? But why should it not be a mercantile speculation? How are great undertakings managed at home? Would it be illiberal? What are we in India that we should pretend to a liberality different in degree, in nature even, from that displayed by our first countrymen at home? Does no British Judge hold a Share or Shares in any tunnel Company, Rail road Company, or insurance Company? Let a Company then be established. Let it be styled if you will,

THE BOMBAY STEAM COMPANY,

FOR EFFECTING A COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND BY STEAM.

Established Anno Domini, 1833.
Capital, Rupees ——— Lacs.
——— Chairman.
As many as requisite. } Directors.
Agents in,
Bombay ———
Calcutta ———
Madras ———
London ———
Other places ———

Let a prospectus be published drawn up by legal assistance in such a concise way that every one may clearly understand it, and on which every one may ground a legal security for His Money. In this prospectus, the price of a Share ought to be fixed. Let this be 100 Rupees, if so it be agreed, (altho' I think this is too small) and let it be determined that each 5 Shares (or any other number) shall confer one vote on the holder in all general meetings which can be fixed for certain periods at which the general interests for the concern can be considered, and the dividend, whenever there shall be assets for this purpose. This may be sooner or later; possibly not at all, but it is a fair mercantile venture with fair prospect of profit. By this plan the shares will be actual property saleable and transferrable. And as it is essentially a mercantile venture, so the shares may rise or fall in value, but I cannot bring myself to think that in a regularly conducted concern any one will repent of taking a few shares, and I should think no long time would elapse before those who might have occasion to sell would find a ready market for their shares. In the meantime until the thing is set agoing, the money advanced by individuals should (as recommended by the Committee) be put into the Government loan to be repaid in the event of the Scheme not being carried into execution. I think there cannot be a doubt but that the court of Directors and the Merchants of London would be much more likely to support a legally constituted Company of this sort, than to attempt to bolster up by voluntary contributions a plan not supported by feelings of self interest, which it is melancholy to reflect will regulate the actions of mankind, when ephemeral (which means Indian) enthusiasm shall have evaporated.

In this plan, what support do we require from the Court of Directors? Nothing more than that they shall consult their own interest and take like others, a number of Shares equal to the vast importance the success of this undertaking will be to them.

But having shown my general view of the question, I do not consider it necessary to enter into any minute details (for which indeed I am not competent) and shall therefore conclude by observing that the plan I propose should not prevent those who take an interest in the subject and who prefer this mode from making voluntary contributions, for which the public cannot feel too grateful.

Will you kindly oblige me by giving these hasty remarks an early place in your Journal.

I am &c.,
GUZERATEE.

Guzerat, 27th May, 1833.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SIR WALTER SCOTT.

	Abbotsford Subscription.	Monument Subscription.
The Earl of Clare,	200	100
Sir H. Compton,	75	25
James Sutherland, Esq.	100	50
J. Wedderburn, Esq.	60	30
C. Norris, Esq.	0	30
B. Doveton, Esq.	0	20
Lieut. Col. D. Barr,	30	20
J. Bax, Esq.	30	30
E. H. Baillie, Esq.	0	20
W. E. Frere, Esq.	20	0
W. C. Bruce, Esq.	50	0
W. R. Morris, Esq.	50	25
L. Grant, Esq.	0	30
L. R. Reid, Esq.	50	30
J. Nicol, Esq.	0	20
J. Wright, Esq.	0	20
H. W. Carter, Esq.	0	10
G. G. Johnston, Esq.	0	10
W. Edmond, Esq.	0	20
W. Turner, Esq.	0	20
T. Cullen, Esq.	0	10
G. J. Glasson, Esq.	0	10
G. Adam, Esq.	0	20
C. B. Adam, Esq.	0	20
C. B. Skinner, Esq.	0	20
H. P. Hadow, Esq.	30	0
R. Leckie, Esq.	20	0
D. Kennedy, Esq.	15	0
A. Parlane, Esq. (Junior)	20	0
J. Russell, Esq.	10	0
W. S. Grey, Esq.	20	10
G. Ashburner, Esq.	0	20
M. West. Esq.	30	0
J. Bookwith, Esq.	20	0
D. L. Burn, Esq.	0	20
H. Sonnenkalb, Esq.	0	10

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Lieutenant J. Skirrow, Engineers, to Seroor.
Ensign and Qr. Mr. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 1st Instant, the Lady of John Bax, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH,

On the morning of the 26th Ultimo, Lieut. David Jenkins, Quarter Master of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. who, during a period of nearly 20 years service in it, ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of his Brother Officers.

His death is not only deeply regretted by them, but by all who knew his worth in public and private life.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals and Departures,
None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, and Thames.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOPS OF WAR.—Coote, and Elphinstone.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS OF WAR.—Tigris. and Euphrates

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Caledonia, Fortune, Aliquis, Duke of Roxburgh, Runnymede, Gipsey, Cumbrian, Cleveland, Gentoo, John Stamp, and Richard Walker.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William. Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, and Virginia.

FRENCH SHIP.—Balguerie.

PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

THE COURIER

TUESDAY, 4 JUNE, 1833.

We have much pleasure in inserting a list of the subscriptions which have been made here within the last few days for the monument to Sir Walter Scott, and the purchase of Abbotsford. We understand the subscription paper is still in circulation, but, that in the course of a few days, it is to be placed on the Library table, when those who may not have seen it will have an opportunity of subscribing. To prevent any delay in forwarding the funds which may be raised here, it is much to be desired that donations should immediately be forwarded to the treasurers.

The letter we published in last Saturday's paper from Lieut. Burnes to Mr. Wolff, has called forth an anonymous reply from one of the Rev. gentleman's friends in Calcutta. This, as it has very little to do with the point in question, we shall not reprint; but, Lieut. Burnes' answer, which throws a good deal more light upon Mr. Wolff's opinions and mode of proceeding in his missionary labours, will be found below, and we think can leave little doubt as to the state of mind in which the "Apostle of the 19th century" as he calls himself, was, while endeavouring to expound the doctrines of Christianity among the natives of Cabool.

We have been kindly favored within the last few days with the proof sheets of a report of the Select Committee on Indian affairs, not yet published, containing a series of letters from Sir John Malcolm to the Secretary of the Board of Control. These letters, as may be supposed, relate entirely to the affairs of this country, and a very large portion of them to those of this Presidency. They are written in answer to a number of queries from the Board of Control, and as far as we can judge, are intended as a substitute for oral evidence before the Parliamentary Committee. Be this as it may however, they contain matter of great local interest, and one of them, written by Sir John to the Governor General just previous to his departure from Bombay, and subsequently forwarded to the India board, contains novel and important plans forr the future Government of this Presidency.

We have not, unfortunately, room in our present number for any part of them, and must defer therefore publishing them until our next.

In compliance with the request of a correspondent in Guzerat, we hasten to publish his remarks upon the course which has been pursued here for opening a steam communication with Europe. It will be observed that he objects to the liberality of the Indian public having been relied upon for the purpose of accomplishing the object in view, and thinks that a joint stock company should have been formed instead, supposing that feelings of interest would have induced persons of capital to undertake an enterprise which now depends entirely upon public spirit for support. We are disposed, we must say, to treat our correspondent's observations with the greatest respect, as they show a warm feeling of interest on his part in the subject to which they relate. At the same time, however, we think they prove most clearly that he has totally misconceived the object and effect of the plans which have been adopted here.

In the first place, he supposes that the Steam Committee will require periodical supplies from the public purse, and predicts that these will fail, as the enthusiasm which is now felt upon the subject of overland communication wears off. Nothing, however, can be more erroneous than this, idea, for the promoters of the plan, when the proposed steamboat is once built, do not look for any further support from the public, and cannot therefore be disappointed by its being withheld. They have seen the failure which has attended overland communication, and the advantages which might have resulted from it but for the mismanagement of the Court of Directors, and they merely trust by their exertions to be able to establish a regular communication with home, and to prove in contradiction to the Court's assertions that it may be made to support itself. Beyond this, we believe, their views do not at present extend, and we are certain that most of them are too much engaged with other occupations, to think of establishing themselves permanently as the conductors of a line of steam packets.

If they succeed in proving that one steam vessel can be profitably employed between this and Suez, their object will be perfectly accomplished, and they will probably prefer leaving to others the task of enlarging upon their plans.

Having, as we have shown, totally misunderstood the objects of the steam navigation committee, it is not perhaps to be wondered that our correspondent should object to their plan as wanting stability, and should deem it necessary to remedy this supposed defect. But why he should propose a joint stock company for this purpose we cannot understand, for, although the words "donatory members" which he lays so much stress upon, might, alone, lead one to suppose that subscribers to the Steamboat gave up their funds entirely yet, it is clearly stated throughout the report and prospectus, that all who come forward with 100 rupees and upwards, are to have an interest in the boat, and a share in whatever she may produce. It is evident therefore that the donors or subscribers (whatever they may be called) of that sum and upwards, will virtually form a joint stock company as perfect as the one our correspondent proposes to form by legal assistance. This improvement of his therefore, is in fact a modification only of the present plan. We may add indeed that his joint stock company formed by "legal assistance" would in the present state of things, have may disadvantages from which the Steam Committee's plan will be exempted. It is certain it would entail responsibility, to the full extent of their fortunes, upon all who might take a part in it, which of course would render people of substance cautious how they came forward, and would probably deprive the com-

pany of many of the stanchest and most liberal supporters of the present scheme. Self interest therefore, which our correspondent states should be entirely relied upon, would, were his suggestions to be attended to, have an effect the very opposite of what he anticipates. By the Committee's plan, on the other hand, should any returns be obtained from the steamboat, those who have contributed towards it, will benefit by them as fully as they could if they had been formed into a regular company; while, if debts should be incurred, or losses unfortunately take place, they will be exempted from their effects beyond the amount of their donations.

Under these circumstances, as our correspondent laughs at liberality, enthusiasm and public spirit, we shall appeal to his self interest alone to discard the scheme he has proposed, and to come forward in aid of one so much more agreeable to the principle he advocates. For our part, we must confess we have more confidence in the liberality of the public, than to suppose that assistance will be withheld from an undertaking which promises vast national benefits, merely because a return for the capital invested in it, is not made an object of the first consideration.

CALCUTTA.

LIEUTENANT BURNES, TO A. P.

SIR,—I give you ample credit for the motives which dictated your letter in last night's *Courier*, and induced you to come forward, as you are pleased to term it, "to vindicate the Reverend Joseph Wolff," as that reverend gentleman is absent from Calcutta. You are doubtless one of those who have either permitted yourself to be deluded by that gentleman, or participate in the opinions and doctrines which he has disseminated. I fear, Sir, that in your case, the well known adage of "save me from my friends!" will be more than verified, as your letter will but tend to give fuller currency to the facts which I have set forth, while, on the subject of my letter, you have been unable to offer a single argument to the humblest intellect in behalf of your "faithful Missionary." If his cause is to be defended, it would have been well that you had left it to himself, as the reply to your letter compels me to give some reminiscences, which I fear will not tend to your own happiness or your friend's fame. Meanwhile I have to state for your satisfaction, that I dispatched to Madras, on the day of its publication, the letter which I addressed to Mr. Wolff, that he might receive from myself the earliest communication.

I am sorry, Sir, that my sentimentality should have incurred your displeasure; but I shall therefore treat you as a "mere matter-of-fact" man, and give you some commentary on the reasons why "I felt and I pitied." At the same meeting in Cabool, Mr. Wolff desired me to state to *the Mahomedans, that the son of Napoleon was Dujal, or Anti-christ!!* which I stated accordingly, and if you read the Newspapers, you will have seen that Scion of his renowned Sire now sleeps in death! What then must be the impressions of your "faithful Missionary," when the Cabool Khan and his nobles learn that young Nap, the Dujal and Anti-Christ of the Revd. Joseph Wolff was consigned to the tomb 14 years and 10 months before the arrival of the time for its verification. I have a right, Sir, to demand your credence to this fact (and to every other, I have stated) until you hear it denied, and when you have granted this, where will rest the arguments for the Millenium? where will rest the cause of Christianity, as expounded by Joseph Wolff among the natives of Cabool? and where will rest the intellect of that Revd. personage himself?

I now come to the logical part of your letter where you inform me, that the similarity of names in the Old Testament would authorize Mr. Wolff's recording in his Bible the names of the Khorasan Chiefs; since Bibliographers have shewn the striking relation between the names of Asiatics and those in holy Scripture. The point of this argument leads no further than this, that all Rag Fair, Benjamin Levi should use the spare margins of his Bible as his ledger, because Benjamin was a Jew, and Levi a tribe of Israel. Do not deceive yourself, Sir; read Mr. Wolff's Journal, and you will there see at page 11 the names of the Chiefs he had recorded in his Bible; nor can I discover that they reflect any evidence on the Bible "from the accurate description of Eastern habits and customs." You seem to think that the story of Joseph and his brethen would have more tended to rouse their astonishment. Do not you know, Sir, that SALE is as familiar to the Mahomedans as it is to Christians, and the followers of Islam would have felt as little astonishment as you yourself would experience in hearing Our Lord's Prayer.

I wonder not at your pause on finding from my letter, that your "faithful Missionary" was a caster out of devils; since our age has not been illuminated by the miracles of a Messiah or his Apostles, and the time has passed in which a violation of the laws of nature taught to unbelieving man how he should discriminate those divinely inspired by God. My letter, Sir, was addressed to Joseph Wolff, and in it I represented that he had stated himself to be a caster out of devils, on which your plastic mind would fain lead you to hope that I had drawn erroneous inferences and misconstrued his sentiments. I will relieve you from your delusion. I have since read a letter in Mr. Wolff's own hand writing, where the miracles that he worked in Egypt are recorded, and where, in imitation of Chirst, he called upon the evil spirit to depart in the name of Jesus, and it departed; and I will direct you, Mr. A. P. to where that letter may be found, that you may satisfy yourself "of the glad tidings of which Mr. Wolff was the favored messenger." It may perhaps detract from your surprise, if I inform you, on the authority of Mr. Wolff, that he had *had interviews with Jesus Christ in Bokhara!!* and the reverend gentleman has himself perhaps told you of the conviction of his holding company with Elijah, and being one of the Wings of Beast in the Revelations!!!!

I shall not allude to Mr. Wolff's Jesuitical *morceau* of advice, which amused my fellow traveller and myself in our peregrinations, long after the "Apostle of the nineteenth century" had bid us adieu, since you indulge me with a few remarks on the beauty of truth, and conclude that I am therefore mistaken—because Joseph Wolff would not have indulged in equivocal statements. You are unable, you tell me, to trace the literal meaning of my letter, which brings me to explain to you that its literal meaning is to prove to you and to all who should read it, that the reverend gentleman has been practising either delusions upon the community, or upon himself. My reverence for truth yields not to your own or Mr. Wolff's, but I suppose that you have heard of Jesuitical truth in the course of your career, and it will be unnecessary for me to explain the tenets of Ignatius Loyola and his disciples, farther than they have been already developed in my letter.

And now, Sir, for your convenient *guess* at my Creed, and your *nolens volens* initiation of myself into the bosom of Islam. You have found out that I am a Mahommedan, and I ought in respect to your opinion to salute you with the "Salam Alaikoom," of a follower of the Prophet. You have doubtless perused the "Fathers of the Church," and read of the various polemical discussions that have, in by-gone ages, divided mankind. You would have there found practical lessons of the impolicy and inutility of reflecting on the creed of an adversary, when the subject that was discussed had not a reference to the individual discussing it. I have not come forward to proclaim myself as a Jew or a Gentile, but to expose to the world, as far as I was concerned, the fallacies and deceptions practised upon it by an amiable but deluded man. I trust that my attrition with the Muhommedan world has taught me to respect their religious prejudices, as well as those of every set of men, since I view religious toleration as most becoming fallible man; but I can assure you that I have not yet transferred my adoration to the Quibbler of Mecca. You advert to the wayward errors of travellers who imbibe the religious sentiments of the people among whom they travel, and instance to me Lady Hester Stanhope, Buckingham, and poor Moorcroft. You appeal to me, if I am not acquainted how much the mind of the last and ill-fated traveller was tinctured by the people with whom he associated; but I reply that my conviction is far otherwise, since I view the whole of his misfortunes to have arisen from the genuine European notions which he retained in customs, dress and habits. He was an amiable man, Sir, and if you had heard the affectionate terms in which he and his youthful fellow traveller, Mr. Trebeck, are mentioned by these distant nations, you would view their names and characters as I do, in the light of national property; and could you but contrast them with your "extraordinary man" Joseph, you would blush for the cause of benevolence and truth. Mr. Buckingham is so well known to your Calcutta friends that I have no remarks to make upon his happiness in the garb of an Arab, further than that I believe an oriental costume to be by no means incompatible "with the voice of truth and the feelings of piety." I will tell you, Mr. A. P., that but a few weeks have elapsed since I returned to these shores with a bearded chin, a shaved head, and an onerous turban; nor will I conceal from you that I liked the flowing robe of the Asiatic during my exile from tables and chairs. I jumped however into a pair of trowsers, and sent for a tonsor as soon as the quarantine laws made me a free agent; but I failed to bury my beard like a good Moslem. But one guess begets many, and I'll tell you a secret about the Revd. Joseph Wolff—he told me in Cabool on the 3d of May in the year of our Lord 1832, that he *believed Mahommed to be a true Prophet and no impostor!* nor was the opinion given in presence of Asiatics, but in the course of conversation. If I therefore have the leaning to Islam of which you accuse me, I have at least a coadjutor in Joseph Wolff. I do not like your allusion to Lady Hester Stanhope, because differences exist between her and Mr. Wolff, and I fear therefore that your Christian charity has here failed you.

I have done with the subject of Mr. Wolff to all anonymous writers, since I myself have not so written. I am glad to find a line which is so appropriate to yourself, as that which heads your letter:

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,"

and if you desire further eclaircissement, it would be prudent to subscribe your name to your letters. The defence of Mr. Wolff's character appearing to rest in your hands, I leave you to forward this Epistle for the Reverend Gentleman's edification, and remain, Sir,

Your's faithfully,
ALEX. BURNES.

Calcutta, May, 14.

BULLION TRADE OF INDIA.

Although a very superficial notice has been taken of the subject in the Calcutta papers, and none at all in those of the mofussil, it is well known in many parts of Gangetic India that the circulating medium has greatly diminished of late, and is still diminishing. This is owing to several causes. First of all there is the general scarcity of silver in consequence of the diminished supply from the South American mines which affects India in common with the rest of the world. Then there is the scarcity of exportable produce and the consequent necessity for transhipping large sums in cash to England as a means of remittance for the public and private tribute which is annually sent there over and above the ordinary operations of the trade. The enormous sum which Government has remitted to England in cash in the course of the present and preceding years, in addition to the regular remittances in produce to England and China, must of itself have had a sensible effect upon prices. If it amounted only to one twentieth part of the circulating medium, which is a very small allowance, the withdrawal of this proportion of it must lower prices five per cent. This cause of course effects the whole of Gangetic India. Then, in the upper Provinces, the circulating medium has been still further contracted by the abolition of the Furruckabad and Benares Mints which has made the currency dearer and consequently scarcer by the whole expence of carrying it to and bringing it from Calcutta. Formerly a great variety of foreign coin and bullion, which is to be found in the upper provinces in common with most other countries, used to be converted into standard coin on the spot. whereas, at present, if it is coined at all, it has to be sent from one thousand to two thousand miles and it returns to the upper provinces with all the expence of carriage and insurance for this distance. The abolition of the minuts therefore, has in effect, rendered the local supply of bullion and foreign coin, which is always floating in the upper provinces and in the neighbouring independent states, quite unavailable for the support of the currency and, if any person finds himself in possession of any such bullions or foreign coin, instead of sending it to the mint and adding it to the circulation of his own country, he is obliged to send it back to the independent states.

A still more serious injury which has been inflicted upon the upper provinces by the abolition of the mints is the annihilation of the bullion trade with Bombay. It so happens that Bombay is a very advantageous market for the purchase of bullion. Large exports are made from thence in cotton to China and piece goods, cotton, indigo and sugar to Persia and Arabia, and as those countries do not happen to have a sufficient quantity of produce fit for the Bombay market, the returns are for the most part made in Bullion. Owing to this cause and to the great demand for bullion at the Furruckabad mint, a very thriving trade in this article used to be carried on between the upper provinces and Bombay. That highly enterprizing class of people, the Marwarry Bunyahs, who are the only real general merchants of India, were the people who conducted this traffic. The silver, which was mostly in dollars, was re-shipped at Bombay for the Gulf of Cambay, where it was landed at a place called Bownuggur. There it was put upon Camels particularly selected for the purpose, each of which carried about four thousand dollars and, accompanied by two drivers and two guards, they were hurried on at an extraordinary rate in order to prevent loss from delay on so valuable an investment. Dispatches of silver are said to reach Umritsur from Bombay in forty days, and I suppose it must have taken them about the same time to arrive at Furruckabad. According to my marwaree informants, not less then twenty lacs of rupees worth of silver, used annually to be sent to Furrackabad to be coined from this source alone, while none at all was sent from Calcutta. The returns were made in Indigo for the Bombay market, or in Indigo, Sugar, Tabacco, &c. &c. for the market of the intervening independent states whence the proceeds were remitted in opium or in some other way to Bombay. This trade of course entirely ceased upon the abolition of the Furruckabad mint, and the demand for the produce of the country in which the returns were made ceased with it. The circulating medium of the upper provinces has therefore been seriously contracted and is still contracting, owing, to the advantageous bullion market whence it before derived it's chief supply having been shut against it by the abolition of the Furruckabad mint. In fact, by this measure, not only the Bombay, but every other bullion market has been shut against it with the exception of the single one of Calcutta which is also by no means a favorable one for this article, and as we all know, there are great demands upon it both for bullion and coin from other quarters.

Lastly, provinces, like eastern Bengal, Goruckpore and Bareilly, where there does not happen to be a large body of troops cantoned or any other cause producing a considerable local disbursement, are drained of their circulating medium by the Government remittances as fast as it is paid into the Treasury, and it is therefore, dearer, and consequently scarcer by all the expence of buying it up and sending it back again enhanced by the charge of carriage and insurance, and if the province does not happen to have any considerable amount of exportable produce to offer in exchange for the bullion annually sent back to it, the hardships of the case is much aggravated and the increased price of the bullion must pay, not only the expence of reimporting it and the Merchant's profit upon the transaction, but it must also [illegible] to him for his loss upon the exportable merchantable produce.

All these causes combined have produced a general contraction of the circulating medium of the Country, differing in degree in different parts of the Country according as they happen to be more or less affected by them. The consequence is, that commodities have for several years past been exchanged against a smaller quantity of silver. The reward of industry has been progressively diminishing to all the productive classes and, upon those whose obligations are expressed in a fixed quantity of coin, the burden has been peculiarly severe. The whole agricultural interest of this agricultural Country has been gradually getting less and less money for their produce, while their land tax, which was originally fixed on the basis of high prices, has remained the same, and now it is expected, in many instances, to be increased under the *boon* granted to the Country by the twenty years settlement. In some parts of our provinces, where the standard rupee circulates simultaneously with foreign currency, the effect is very striking. In northern Bundelcund, for instance, the principal channel of circulation is filled with balashaee rupees, the intrinsic value of which is said to be 108 balashahee rupees to 100 kuldar or Furruckabad rupees. The zemindars are obliged to receive their rents from the ryots in the common balashahee currency, after which they have to buy the Government or kuldar rupees at the enormous rate of from 115 to 117 balashahee rupees for 100 Furruckabad rupees;* so that northern Bundelcund, which is still labouring under the ruinous effects of over assessment, has an extra tax to pay of from seven to nine per cent. on the actual jumma, owing to Government failing in its duty to provide a sufficient circulating medium, and in other parts of the country things have come to such a pass that the zemindars have begun to declare their inability to pay their land tax in silver though perfectly willing, they say, to fulfil their obligations in produce or copper. Besides produce, both copper and gold are said to have become cheaper in various parts of the country, that is to say, they exchange against a smaller quantity of silver than they used formerly to do.

INDOPHILUS.

*Previous to the abolition of the Cantonments at Kerah, Furruckabad rupees were at a premium of only two per cent or 110 Balashahee rupees for 100 Furruckabad rupees owing to the local abundance of Furruckabad rupees produced by the military disbursements.

THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

Of all the men who have exercised authority in India within the memory of the present generation, perhaps none have left behind them so deep an impression of their public talent and private worth as the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone. It may not simply be said of him, that he never had an enemy; this is but a negative homage awarded to passiveness; it is to be recorded of Mr. E. that he made each man his friend. Simple and unaffected in his manners, mild and unobtrusive in his address, placid and cheerful in his temperament—it could scarcely have occurred to the common observer, that Mr. Elphinstone was either deeply learned, firm of purpose, or profoundly skilled in the chicanery of diplomacy and the subtleties of sophistry. Yet those who drew ordinary deductions from the modest bearing of Mr. Elphinstone were egregiously deceived, and perhaps none were greater sufferers by their inferences than the native princes with whom Mr. Elphinstone had occasion in the course of a long political career to negociate. It was not the smooth, bland exterior of the ordinary diplomatist, which perplexed the calculations of the wily vizier and intriguing Rajah; they were too deeply skilled in such common place trickery to hold it at more than its ordinary value; but it was a rare combination of masterly skill and plain dealing—of stupendous talent and extraordinary humility. The governments of the different presidencies were well aware of the qualifications of the highly gifted subject of this sketch, and judiciously availed themselves of his services during the long wars with the Mahrattas. It is not going too far to say that our success in the struggle owes as much to Mr. Elphinstone's diplomacy as to the exertions of our troops. Bajee Rao lives to tell how vain were all his schemes opposed to the transcendant genius of the Poona resident.

In person Mr. Elphinstone was tall and well formed,—"grace was in all his steps;" in fact a more perfect gentleman in appearance never existed. Though intimately acquainted with the classics—possessing a thorough knowledge of several oriental languages; by no means ill versed in French, Italian, and Portuguese literature, and very generally informed on all matters connected with History, Antiquities, Geography and Political economy—adding to all a taste for science and polite letters, yet Mr. Elphinstone never availed himself of his exalted position to assume a lead in conversation, but was ever found inquiring, listening and investigating. In this he furnished a singular contrast to another illustrious functionary, and unlike the same individual had a horrible aversion to speech making. Mr. E. could scarcely return thanks in public, when his health was drank, and looked nervously about him as if fearful of attracting censure or ridicule; so closely are often allied true merit and excessive modesty! In his capacity of Governor of Bombay the prevailing characteristic of Mr. Elphinstone was *liberality* in every sense of the word. The public resources were drained by him to reward services, to promote general comfort, to educate the natives, to improve the condition of the British community of Western India, and to embellish its metropolis. His private means were exhausted in contributing to general enjoyment; and in relieving individual distress. He *never made a promise*, and yet never sent away an applicant or aspirant dissatisfied. Jealous of the patronage of his office, yet no man in power made more sacrifices to his colleagues in the distribution of offices or more anxiously sought to reward meritorious individuals even at the expense of obliging powerful friends *at home*. Diffident of his own powers, though in himself a host, "a tower of strength," he delighted to be surrounded and assisted by the cleverest men in the services, and it is a fact that those men who have cut the most distinguished figures in western India as Collectors of Revenue, Judges, or political residents, have all been at different times about Mr. Elphinstone's person. Certain other rulers have preferred to imitate the 'great Captain of the age,' and sedulously discarded all who were accustomed to think for themselves, finding it quite sufficient for all the purposes of good government to employ men who could carry a simple order into effect.—*Calcutta Quarterly Magazine.*

AGRA.

In our extracts will be found an account of a meeting held at Bombay for the purpose of establishing the proposed Steam Navigation between that presidency and the red sea. We should certainly have wished to have seen a little more energy infused in their deliberations conceiving that after the experiment had so frequently been attempted, they might, without being accused of precipitation, have commenced the preparation of a scheme. We beg however to assure the committee that when they are prepared with a detailed plan, we shall be happy to afford them on this side of India our utmost support in carrying their measures into execution. The warmest interest appears to be felt in the Upper Provinces in the successful establishment of the Steam Navigation, and we trust as the permanent committee possess the advantage of the abilities of Cap. Wilson I. N. that we shall soon be enabled to submit to our readers a well arranged plan of the intended operations.

Since writing the above we have been informed that a subscription paper is now in course of circulation with every prospect of being numerously signed. We hope to see the names of all our readers at this or neighbouring Stations attached to it. Some suggestions accompany it which we cordially approve of, more especially one which affords an additional proof of the utility to the public likely to arise from the institution of the Mofussul Bank.

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LOODIANAH.

Extract of a letter from Loodianah,

Captain Wade quitted Loodianah on the 25th of October last, on a mission from the Governor General to Runjit Singh and Bhawal Khán, for the purpose of concerting with those powers the opening of the Sutledj, in connection with the navigation of the Indus. After joining the Maharajah in the vicinity of the Salt Range, which afforded him an opportunity of seeing the most interesting portion of the Punjab, he returned with His Highness to Lahore, where he completed the arrangements he had to make with him, and took his departure for Herree ke Retlen, at the junction of the Biah and Sutledj. On his arrival at that place, he embarked for Bhawlapoor, thence to Mithenkol; there he left his Boats, and returning by Derah, Ghazikhan, Multan, and Pak Patten, an unfrequented route, arrived at Loodianah on the 12th instant. The Sutledj, our correspondent remarks, is a noble stream, scarcely inferior in size and depth to the Ganges. Its average depth in the month of February (when it is at its lowest) is 10 feet; its breadth of the stream, 500 yards. During the whole course of the voyage they only *once* shallowed in three feet. It is well adapted to the purposes of navigation, and as far as the good will of the two powers with whom Captain Wade had to treat, are concerned, there is nothing whatever to prevent the early adoption of this route, by all those who may be desirous of trying it. When the obstinate Sindians see that their Northern neighbours have acceded to the views of our Government, motives of self interest will make them also cooperate in the general prosperity of the scheme. —*Mofussul Ukhbar, May.* 18.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

With reference to the approaching discussions on the subject of the East India Company's charter, some of the most important branches of the inquiry will probably be such as the following, viz.:—

1. What is the present state of the Company's united concerns, territorial and commercial?

2. If what proportions have territory and commerce respectively contributed to produce it?

3. In in an unprosperous condition, what is the probability of improvement nuder the continuance of the present system?

Considerations of this nature are, for obvious reasons calculated to influence the deliberations of Parliament, and it might therefore have been expected that the financial report published in your journal would have furnished some intelligible information on those heads, but I think it may fairly be assumed that no person will receive from it very clear or distinct impressions on the present state of the Company's affairs, or the causes to which it is attributable.

Now, with respect to the first of these inquiries, whatever may be the condion of either branch relatively to the other, there is no doubt that the result of the whole combined in one general territorial and commercial statement is a deficit of upwards of 20,000,000*l.* sterling! or in the language of their historian, speaking of a part of the difficiency, "a balance of legitimate claims which there is nothing whatever in the shape of property to meet." In Mr. Rickard's work on India, lately published, vol. 2, p. 586 to 589, it is traced from the earliest period, and shown upon the authority of No. 25 of the parliamentary papers, printed February, 1830, to have been in 1827-8,17,822,812*l.*, since which period it has been increased to the sum before-mentioned; yet no allusion is made to these extraordinary circumstances in the report, beyond the admission that "the net deficiency or deterioration of the two branches combined," between 1814 and 1829, is, according to the view there taken, 8,359,917*l.*

On the second head we are told, indeed, that in 15 years ending 1828-9, the Indian territorial revenue amounted to 309,151,920*l.*, and the expenditure for the same period to 299,847,509*l.*, exclusive of the territorial payments in England, which with the additional expences of subordinate settlements, St. Helena and political stores, being of larger amount than the difference between those sums, we are to infer a deficient territorial revenue (stated at 18,410,141*l.*, for the 15 years); but it is of vital importance in the investigation to ascertain the nature of this expenditure, and we find that, amongst other items considered doubtful or objectionable by former parliamentary committees, it includes the whole interest on Indian debt, amounting for the period, as shown by the paper, printed Febuary, 1830, to upwards of 26,000,000*l.* Whether this be properly a territorial disbursement must depend on the result of an inquiry into the origin and character of the debt itself. It is maintained by the Hon. Company that there has been a deficiency of territorial revenue constantly supplied by surplus commercial profits; while in the 4th part of Mr. Rickard's work it is considered to be shown with the force of demonstration, that from the Company's first acquisition of the Dewanny, in 1765, there has been a surplus territorial revenue, and consequently no occasion to incur debt for territorial objects. If this be correct, and these 26,000,000*l.* of interest alone be transferred to the debit of the Company's commerce, to which in that case it must attach, the whole account will assume a very different aspect, and we can easily conceive what will be found to be the state of the commercial branch; but upon this question it is to be regretted that the report professing only to commence with the date of 1814 does not contain any decision nor even opinion.

It may, however, be asked what is the prospect of future improvement? Something, it will be said, may be effected by retrenchment, but the Company insist that they are obliged to eke out a deficient territorial revenue with surplus commercial profits, Now the whole profits on their exports and imports to and from India and China amounted for the years 1827-8 (see 2d Report, 1830, p, 805) . — — — £378,075
1828-9 (ditto) — — — — *277,005
And 1829-30, including Teas shipped to America (see No. 20 of Accounts and Papers, 1830) — 15,887
£670,967
Constituting an anunal average of ... 223,656
And from all other sources, (including to the extent of about one-third of the whole amount, interest on alleged advances to territory, never charged, and therefore a nullity), the Company profess to derive an annual average profit of — — — — 359,564
Making together an alleged annual commercial profit of — — £583,210

And this modicum of profit cannot be made to appear, without omitting to debit commerce not only, as we have seen, with the interest on Indian debt, but also with the expenses of maintaining the commercial settlements, such as St. Helena, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, amounting to many millions sterling. If these were charged against the account, it would exhibit annually, in lieu of profit, a very heavy commercial loss. Even supposing this alleged gain not to be factitious, but real and substantial, it is well known to be charged, by act of Parliament, with the payment of dividends on stock, and interest on bonds, amounting annually to 788,000*l.* How can assistance have been derived by territorial revenue from surplus profits in these years, when more than 200.000*l.* per annum must have been borrowed somewhere to pay interest and dividends at home? But the report is equally silent on these circumstances also.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Abont a year ago, or rather more, we heard much of arrangements in progress for establishing, by the employment of steam vessels, a quicker communication with India. Meetings were held on the subject by the merchants of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, as well as by those of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and large sums were raised, particularly by the merchants resident in India, in aid of the undertaking, to be placed at the disposal of the persons employed to carry it into effect. Of late, however, the matter has been suffered to drop, and most persons, we believe, even among those who have a direct interest in its result, have come to the conclusion that the project was wholly laid aside. It appears, that Mr. Waghorn, the officer who was considered by the merchants of Calcutta to be intrusted with the prosecution of this very important enterprise, and who came to England for that purpose, is still on the alert, and has now only a few immaterial difficulties in the way of his success. We understand that one of the principal obstacles is the existence of an act of Parliament, the 59th of George III., cap. 3 by which all vessels going to India may be compelled to carry letters at the trifling postage of 2*d* each,—an act passed at a time when the notion of a communication with India by steam could never have entered into the mind of any man, and the effect of which taken alone, if made applicable to such an undertaking, must be wholly fatal to any attempt of the kind.

The simple question, therefore, now before the public is, whether the Duke of Richmond, as the head of the Post-office, will venture to recommend to ministers the repeal of the act above mentioned, or to make the existence of steam vessels an exception from its operation. If that is done, and it really seems absurd to suppose that there can be any hesitation on the subject, the whole may, we are assured, be effected by private enterprise alone, without leaning for support on the East India Directors or any other public body, or on the Government.

The route proposed to be taken, if this foolish act of Parliament shall be repealed, is by way of Alexandria, across the Isthmus of Suez to the Red Sea, and thence by steam navigation to some central part on the Indian coast, from whence the letters may be distributed among the three presidencies.

At present the communication with India and back, by sailing vessels taking the usual route of the Cape of Good Hope, seldom occupies less than ten months. By the plan proposed it would generally be accomplished in half that time, and when it is considered how important it must be to merchants on either side, who have orders to give, purchases or sales to make, or bills to remit, to abridge by one half the time now employed for that purpose, there can be no doubt that a liberal sum for postage would be readily paid. For the Government, too, who have instructions to send out to India, in matters either of civil or military regulation, such a saving of time must on many occasions prove of the very highest importance. As an example of this may be mentioned what took place at the close of the Burmese war. As the conclusion of a peace could not with any certainty be calculated on, supplies of military stores continued to be sent out from this country, for months after the actual necessity for them had ceased, and to an immense amount, all which might have been saved, had such a mode of communication then existed as is now proposed to be established. Of its probable effect on commercial operations still more striking illustrations might be given. The more obvious ones are its influence on the exchanges, and the infinite advantage and comparative security to the merchant in periods of commercial embarrassment.

The conductors of this undertaking propose to make their charge for postage vary with the speed of delivery; so that if any obstacles should create a loss of time, the merchants will be relieved from a portion of the intended charge. Thus, for example; for the delivery of a letter in 70 days from its date, 5*s* is intended to be charged; if in 80 days, 4*s.*; in 90 days, 2*s*; and so on.

One of the arrangements suggested and which would operate as a very considerable saving of expense is, to take advantage of the regular steam-packet to Malta from whence a navigation of only 800 miles would convey the letters to Alexandria. The land journey to the Red Sea would occupy but a few days only, and steam-vessels already exist there to complete the communication with India. In this way it is proposed to make up regular mails monthly, from India and from England. This valuable appendage to the British Crown would then be brought as near to us as Brazil and other parts adjoining of the South American continent, and nearer than Buenos Ayres.—*Times, Dec.* 27.

PORTUGAL.

It was one of the dicta of Napoleon, "that a revolution in France is a revolution throughout Europe," and the experience of every hour goes far to confirm the truth of the observation. The clouds of war are gathering most ominously upon our political horizon; Europe resounds with the din of preparation, and presents to the political philosopher an "embroglio," that sports with conjecture and defies calculation.

In the North, we behold Sweden and Norway tranquil amid the general excitement—Denmark happy, though despotically governed—Russia more powerful than ever, preparing for new conquests, haughtily rejecting the mediation of England, and extinguishing the nationality of heroic Poland, who alone, armed with her native fortitude, nobly drew her sword in defence of political independence—Prussia bristling with bayonets, and drawing closer the ties that unite her with the northern Colossus, whose political developement she fears less than the march of liberal ideas—the German confederation opposing an iron barrier to the wants of the age—Austria tranquil within, watching from the lofty summits of the Alps and the Appenines the Italian peninsula, and defying France, while Piedmont is ready to open her gates to her German ally, and to act as an *avant garde* in a crusade against liberty. In the east of Europe we have the melancholy spectacle of the empire of Constantinople tottering to its base, and the noble efforts of the sultan in the rank of regeneration blasted by the bigoted fanaticism of his people—Greece distracted by internal commotions, the patrimony of brigand chiefs, and exhibiting to the gaze of the world her unfitness for freedom. In the West, Portugal a prey to civil war—Spain, so long coalesced with the powers of the North against constitutional liberty, has suddenly veered round, and set up the standard of liberalism—Ireland bordering on revolt—England occupied with the great work of political reform, the future workings of which appal the timorous, and fill with deep anxiety even its warmest supporters—France torn by factions, and her government reduced to employ as a dernier resource beyond the frontier, that turbulent spirit that every moment threatens her with a general *bouleversement* within—Belgium thrown like a torch of discord amid her neighbours—Holland, openly threatened on one side and secretly supported on the other, rallying *en masse*, unawed by the impending storm, nobly round the throne, and offering her last stiver and her last child to her king, who holds in his hands the destinies of Europe. Such is the spectacle that our Continent presents at the commencement of the year 1833.

What will be the *denouement* of these innumerable difficulties, of this inextricable complication of contending opinions, of hostile systems, of opposite interests—which of the two great principles will ultimately prevail—and who can foretell the results amid the horrible confusion of ideas that reign on every side: in fact, where are we to look for the thread of events—where is the hand that directs them—who is the presiding genius of the politics of the day? We see nothing but contradiction and incertitude. 1st Intervention forbidden in one country is loudly called for in a second, and authorized in a third. Thrones erected upon barricades, and kings who govern by popular will, are already abjuring the origin of their power, and imagining themselves reigning by the grace of God, so epidemical is the word; popular revolutions in some cases sanctioned by despotic governments: insurrections that are applauded to the skies when they succeed, and which are followed by dire retribution when they fail. Where shall we find a remedy for these evils—what, after all, has produced the diplomacy of so many conferences, protocols without end, embassies that fixed the attention of Europe, treaties that are destroyed as soon as made, irrevocable decrees that are nevertheless rescinded, ultimatums the exordiums of new negociations, final conventions that are subsequently modified, assurances of peace amid general preparations for war, armies, taxes, loans, a ruinous *statu quo*, a future that appals and that baffles all calculation

From this troubled ocean of politics—from this chaotic mass of discordant elements—we have selected for the subject of the present paper a nation whose history may be said to be that of European commerce and civilization—one that, for the display of moral and intellectual energies, for boldness of enterprize, wisdom in council, and, above all, just notions of popular rights, has sustained a splendid part in the great drama of human events. To the Briton, the commercial history of this power, from its striking resemblance to that of England, is of absorbing interest. In marking her progress to empire, and the history of her sadder decline, she stands like a beacon on the ocean rocks of Time, to warn him from the shoals that may one day wreck the lofty destinies of his own island. This country is our old and faithful ally, Portugal; on which the eyes of Europe, of the civilized world, are fixed with concentrated gaze, and on whose soil is at present debating the great question of human freedom!

The history of Portugal is briefly told. First in the career of constitutional freedom and maritime discovery, she had attained her culminating point at a period when those nations at present at the head of European civilization were immersed in barbarism, or a prey to internal dissensions. The first blow to her prosperity was struck in the reign of John III., one of the most glorious epochs of her history, by the establishment of the Inquisition; the baneful influence resulting from the creation of this formidable tribunal was soon apparent, in the corruption of the government—in the debasement of the public mind—in the extinction of arts and sciences, and the total interruption of all those causes that civilize a people.

During the sixty years of Spanish dominion that followed the death of Don Sebastian, from 1580 to 1640, the treasures of the state were dissipated, its naval and military power destroyed, its commerce ruined, and her rich colonial possessions torn from her. Restored to political independence, but not to her former greatness a succession of bigoted and imbecile sovereigns, the slaves of an ambitious and sanguinary priesthood, reduced the nation to a state of moral and political degradation, of which no adequate idea can be formed but by those intimately acquainted with the character of the Portuguese, and their habits of life. In this state of things, the invasion of Napoleon, and the emigration of the court filled up the measure of the nation's wrongs; for the exactions of an absentee nobility, and the corruption that pervaded every department of the government, preyed upon every class of the nation excepting the clergy and the government *employés*, till goaded almost to madness, and encouraged by the example of Spain, the army in the year 1820 overturned the government, and proclaimed a constitution. The attempt to implant the tree of liberty upon a soil rankling with the weeds of centuries of political misrule and corruption, proved a splendid failure, and, by a refinement in national degradation, some of the very men who first unfurled the banner of the constitution were instrumental in its overthrow. Among the leaders of that revolution there were undoubtedly some men of exalted minds and unsuspected patriotism, but it is is one of the greatest curses that despotism and superstition entail on those countries where they have been long triumphant, that even those great minds by whom the prevalent abuses are perceived, are seldom able to separate those abuses from the great principles of order and religion, of which they usurp and degrade the titles. They detest monarchy, because it is offered to their notice, as a devouring plague; they abhor the church, because they are acquainted with no other system than the Babel of idolatry and cruelty which worried their youth, and kept their riper years in bondage. Such, in fact, were the views of the leading members of the Cortes of 1821. Republicans in politics, latitudinarians in religion, they attacked the monarchy and the church with a zeal that raised up in the nation an inveterate dislike to the new order of things, for they saw their present rulers actuated by one unvarying spirit of hostility against all that they revered. The constitution fell, and its downfall was witnessed with delight by the great majority of the Portuguese people.

The effect of political institutions upon a nation is a topic upon which perhaps more crude and undigested notions have been sat afloat, than upon almost any other in the complicated science of political philosophy. One of the leading fallacies is the supposition that free institutions—that is to say, the mere forms of a free government—will of themselves engender a love of freedom, and a knowledge of how it is to be enjoyed. Genuine freedom, that freedom that admits of the greatest latitudes of thought, and action of which our nature is capable consistently with virtue, involves in its very essence a multitude of restraints universally, or at least very generally acknowledged by society at large as essential to happiness. Of these restraints an extensive system of self-denial, and of private sacrifices for publice good, form an essential part. Again, in its form this must be skilfully adapted to the degree of knowledge in a country, and what is of still more importance, if it be not suited to the habits of the people—to their tastes and prejudices—to the degree of public and private virtue in the community, they become but the symbols of genuine freedom, and hold out little or no prospect of its permanent establishment. We have no notion that in any country, or under any form of government which the ingenuity of man can devise, that genuine freedom is to be looked for, unless, in addition to a diffused intelligence among the mass, there be a good solid substratum of morals, and above all, of domestic honour and loyalty. "How ineffectual," said the Roman poet, "are the wisest laws if they be not supported by good morals.

It is to these considerations that we are led to doubt the possibility of successfully rearing the institutions of freedom upon the Portuguese soil; for if we politically analyse her society through all its gradations, we shall in vain look for a single element of those that we have enumerated, as essential to the solid formation of a free government. Ages of superstition and despotism have extinguished in the nation every germ of civil and military virtue, public and p

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vate spirit; and the career of degeneracy has gone on till it can almost proceed no further. In asserting this, we do not pretend to say that the existing order of things can possibly endure in Portugal; we merely advance that, were the government of Miguel overturned tomorrow, the and charter proclaimed in its stead, like but too many of the constitutions of the South American states, it will exist but upon paper, the shadow without the substance of freedom, with which the present race of Lusitanians will perhaps be as well pleased as with the reality itself. Their habits of thought have long been directed into far different channels than those of constitutional freedom. The privileged orders, with few exceptions, are Ultras in their government; the Liberals, on the other hand profess the opposite extreme; while the mass of the people will cry, *Viva o Morra a Constituçaò* at the command of their priests. Don Pedro must by this time have found that he has miscalculated the spirit of the nation, and that he has staked his fortune and his life in an ungrateful cause.

The political career of the ex-emperor, Don Pedro, has been singular, nay, even romantic. Driven in childhood from the land of his fathers by the victorious arms of Napoleon, he has since exhibited the curious spectacle of a prince cradled in despotism, advocating liberal institutions, giving three constitutions, and abdicating two crowns, now staking his all in the generous attempt of vindicating his daughter's rights, and destined perhaps, ere many more months elapse, to be again recalled by his Trans-atlantic subjects, to save them for the horrors of anarchy and confusion, towards which they are advancing with gigantic strides.

In Portugal there exists at this moment a powerful party, both of Ultras and Liberals, who are personally hostile to the emperor. To his ambition they one and all attribute the loss of Brazil, the brightest jewel in their country's crown; and the mass of the people, incapable of separating truth from error, give implicit credence to the charge; to which the presence of hundreds, who were reduced from splendid affluence to abject penury by that fierce crusade against every thing European, (that after the declaration of independence raged as furiously in Brazil as in Spanish America,) goes far to give a strong colouring of probability;—while the recollection of the defeats sustained by the veteran legions of Portugal from the raw, undisciplined, and despised Brazilians, still rankle in the bosom of the army, and constitute a powerful mass of odium towards Don Pedro—a feeling which has been used with consummate skill by the Apostolicals.

It will, we hope, be needless to say, that none of these allegations have any foundation in truth. The example of Spanish America prepared the revolution of Brazil: unable to resist the tide of events, the emperor wisely led the movement, as the only means of preserving that immense empire to the House of Braganza—a measure that had the secret approbation of his father, the late King Don John VI. The charge might with greater justice be laid at the door of the Cortes, who rivalled those of Spain in outraging the feelings of the Colonies, and in insulting their deputies.* The minor charge of exciting a crusade against the European residents is equally unfounded. He did all in his power to mitigate its fury, and it is a well known fact that one of the causes that lost him his crown was his partiality to the European Portuguese—still, and unfortunately too, for the cause of the constitution, the feeling exists, although reared upon falsehood and delusion; and it must be owned that his measures, since his landing in Portugal, have been not calculated to strengthen his party. Ardent in his nature, unsuspecting and generous to a fault, it has been his fate to give too ready an ear to evil-minded councillors. Don Pedro has all along been deceived by the men who at present surround him; he was deceived, first, as to the extent of his party in Portugal, so much so that the very names of the regiments that would join him on his landing were in the mouths of every one. Relying upon this information, he left the Western Islands with a force totally inadequate to the enterprize, which experience has shown is a purely military one. His fleet might have been defeated and scattered on its passage, or his army annihilated two days after its entrance into Oporto, had the Miguelite officers done their duty. Based as his plan of campaign was on the apparently well-grounded supposition of the existence of a strong party in the country in his favour, it should have been his object to have landed on a point of the coast nearest to the spot where the elements of disaffection existed in their greatest mass. This point would have been the capital, the possession of which would have given him that of the whole country; instead of which the liberating army lands at Oporto, where, since the fearful re-action that followed the unsuccessful attempt in 1828, the Constitutional party had been annihilated. Events sufficiently bear out this assertion. Not a person of note, nay scarcely a man, has joined the emperor, and he has hitherto maintained his position almost by a miracle. This was the first error; the second was the abolition of the *dezimo*—a measure that involves the very existence of the church and the aristocracy. Whatever may have been the encroachments of these two orders upon the rights of the people, it must be confessed that the moment for adopting it was singularly unfortunate; for when conciliation should have been his object, we find him issuing an edict calculated to array against him the two most powerful orders of the state. Again, it must not be overlooked that the nunber of foreigners in his service is another circumstance also calculated to prejudice his cause among the people, one of whose most marked characteristics is an inveterate dislike to foreigners. In our opinion, had Don Pedro landed in the Bay of Cascaes, at the head only of a few hundred Portuguese followers, he might long ago have been in Lisbon, and the evils of a civil war avoided. Now the question has become a purely military one. To assume the offensive, and march southward, he will require a reinforcement of at least *five thousand* foreign mercenaries—a force, if he possess only the *financial means*, he may easily obtain; then, should he ultimately prove successful, of which there is but little doubt, the country, exhausted by the struggle, will be reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and his entry into Lisbon, to use the words of Talleyrand, will be "*le commencement de la fin.*" Here the career of Don Pedro will terminate, and we only hope, that finding ingratitude his portion, he may not retire from the scene, saying like the Emperor Serverus—

Omni fui et nihil expedit.

It is upon the character of the first cortes that the hopes of the future regeneration of the country will rest, and the resistance to be overcome is, it must be confessed, startling,—for the free play of the workings of the new machine will be clogged by the prejudices and private interests of the privileged classes, the nobility, and the priesthood, and it will be necessary for each to surrender a portion of its encroachments upon the rights of the people. The system of reform must be sweeping among these two orders before the nation can hope to derive any benefit from the new order of things. It is in the exercise of this reform the most consummate skill and sagacity will be required, for the legislator will in vain look for that generous spirit of freedom that willingly surrenders its individual privileges on the altar of general welfare. The church, we apprehend, will prove the stumbling-block; so widely diffused are its elements of influence, and with such consummate skill are they directed, that both the Government and the people have long been accustomed to its despotism, while religious festivals are so artfully disposed through the year, that superstition always wears the garb of pleasure, and often of virtue. To expect that the church will gracefully yield to the exigencies of the times is futile, but to attempt even an outline of the future labours of the Cortes would far exceed the limits of this paper. The number of foreign troops in the service will alone, if we mistake not, cut out for them some serious trouble.

An attentive consideration of the causes we have adduced must convince that the future destinies of Portugal are enveloped in the dark clouds of doubt and uncertainty, and the prospects of her regeneration remote. But, as in ancient Rome, it was regarded as the mark of a good citizen of the world, whatever may be the political aspect of his own times will never despair of the fortunes of the human race, but will act upon the conviction that prejudice, slavery, and corruption, must gradually give way to truth, liberty, and virtue. Dark as may be now her prospects, we yet hope to see the day when Portugal may once again be free and happy, and occupy a proud place in the scale of nations.—*Metropolitan Magazine for Feb.* 1833.

* Whenever a Brazilian deputy rose to speak in Cortes, they were generally assailed from the galleries with, "Hear the monkey," Listern to the mulatto," &c.

WAR WITH IRELAND.

When we styled Mr. Stanley the Secretary at War with Ireland, it was not without presage of the extremities to which his distempered counsels were hurrying on the Ministry. More powers and more powers will be demanded, till no powers remain. The defeat of all the resources of a mighty government is in process. The demonstration of what cannot be done against a people is about to be worked out; and to make the example the more decisive, it will be shown that no scruples of justice or humanity have withheld the employment of the sharpest means. The Council Chamber is now the Armoury, and the whole science of government consists in the distribution of bullets and bayonets. These are the instruments with which Irishmen are to be penetrated with a love of laws and institutions. It is the old regime; and there are circumstances, such as those of Poland, in which it may succeed to extermination, but those circumstances are happily not ours. With barbarians a barbarous policy is effective—the instruments are hard, and relentless as the directing power; not so those with which the Government of a highly civilized people will have to do. What the eye does not see the heart does not rue, and there are always men ready to lay down vast plans of violence, but the subordinate actors seldom or never acquit themselves of the villany of their parts. If it were in the nature of things that the men who act in fields of strife, could be as ruthless as those who plan in council chambers, humanity would have far sharper struggles than are in store for it. Tyranny has no hesitations, no scruples in theory, but it falters and breaks down in the practical part. A Stanley in meditation would no more be a Stanley in action, than a Stanley ordering his dinner would be capable of killing a sheep.

Napoleon observed, that in war the moral force is as two in three to the physical; and in civil war, or the rule of violence, the proportion must be much greater. The moral force is, however, precisely that which our Ministers leave out of their calculations. They have no notion of any other forces than those which Lord Hill commands. The savage, reasoning like Mr. Stanley, when he misses his mark, says, "the more powder, the more kill," he quadruples the charge, and he bursts the gun. So it will be with the Secretary, and all prudent men will stand clear of him. He is going to show the futility of force in its uttermost application; and this fine example is to be made, forsooth, for the better subordination of the people. The King, in a Speech which has occasioned more dissatisfaction and alarm than any since the days of the Stuarts, is made to ask for additional powers to control and punish in Ireland. The great cause of discontent is admitted in the recommended reform of the church; but he wishes "to control and punish" the symptom of the confessed vice, the results of long abuse, long and insolent denial of its existence, and refusal of redress. To this late day the admission of the great grievance has been deferred, and it comes forth with breathings of vengeance; but is there justice "to control and punish," where there was not justice sooner to redress. Has the Government of England been as long patient of disturbance, as of the imposition of the sinecure church? No, it is said, the extraordinary prevalence of outrage is new, but the grievance of the church is old; to punish men no time is to be lost, no means withheld; the correction of institutions whose vices deprave men, is a reluctant act of the last necessity. But injustice for its dignity—for injustice has a dignity as well as Royalty, and maintained too at cost—requires some object whereupon it may show its power while making a concession. Thus, when the Catholic Relief was granted, the suppression of the Association which had effected it, was made a preliminary condition.

It is said that justice cannot be enforced in Ireland, it is therefore designed to take away justice; the law is not respected, and, to improve the case, law is to be suspended! Such would seem to be the plan of our sages. The truth is, that the Irish have never been made to know justice except in its visitations. To tedium have we persevered in laying before our readers flagrant instances of the partial administration of the laws in Ireland, but not one hundredth part of the cases which have fallen under our observation have we cited, or could we cite, without making our journal a mere register of the misdeeds of the Irish Courts. The sword of justice has been in Ireland, but never have the people had the handle of it; they have experience of nothing but the sweep of its blade, and when they have endeavoured to wield it for redress, the edge has been drawn through their hands. Mr. Stanley declares it is the purpose of his colleagues to *make law respected and Government feared, before it is beloved in Ireland;* and that Parliament is bound to invest Government with those means of coercion which are absolutely necessary.

Vain, foolish, wilful man! this is a dogma of sheer tyranny. The fear of law and Government is the hate of law and Government, unalterable while the fear exists. There is no fear of a protective and beneficent power, except in the conscious criminals whose conversion to love of the justice menacing their guilt can never be looked for. Gesler was a Stanley when he stuck his hat on a pole, and commanded that the Swiss should bow down to it. He designed making the law respected and Government feared by compelling obedience to a tyrannical law hated by the people. There is no such thing as the conquest of opinions: and are the destinies of milions committed to the popinjay who imagines so vain a thing? He may bring about the shooting of the bodies of the Irish, but will this incline their hearts to the laws? he may take away all shows, all signs, all forms of justice; and will they learn to value the negation, will they worship the vacant niche?

But Mr. Macaulay, in reply to an eloquent and masterly speech by Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, opened the designs of Government more explicitly. He asserts, that the present state of Ireland is worse than civil war, and the improvement is to bring about civil war in lieu of the worse existing state. This is the Ministerial method of bettering the condition of Ireland. But we may be charged with misrepresentation if we do not hasten to quote the words of the Secretary of the Board of Controul from the *Chronicle* report:—

He had no difficulty in declaring that *he should rather be in the midst of what was called civil war*—he should much prefer to have been in the line of march of the Pretender's army, in the year 1745, when the Chevalier St George marched through Carlisle or the other towns he entered—than reside in Ireland under such circumstances. *It was idle to deny that the present condition of Ireland was something worse than civil war.*

The object of the measures designed is doubtless to produce civil war instead of the present alleged worse condition. The Whigs in office are perfectly capable of this sort of improvement.

When Mr. Stanley brought forward his compulsory Composition Bill last Session, the Ministry was exhorted to accompany it with a declaration, that any excess of Church property not requisite for the maintenance of a working Protestant clergy should be applicable to public uses. Ministers refused to make any sign to this effect. It was now reasonably supposed that the designed Church Reform is to continue the sinecure church, only improving the method of extortion, keeping it less in sight, and clothing it with another name. Can such a measure as this satisfy, coming halting and limping after the swift instruments of force What care the Irish for any Reform, which does not take from them the imposition of a Church with which they have nothing to do, but to render a compulsory support, which serves to keep ever rankling in their minds the consciousness of a strange yoke. In a most powerful speech, Mr. Cobbett stated,—

Not above forty families hold all the Church property of Ireland; and I ask whether it is the interest of the gentlemen of England to have their estates mulcted to the extent of two millions sterling, according to the calculation of the Member for Middlesex, to maintain an army of soldiers to compel the payment of tithes to forty families? Does religion demand it? Does the religion of Jesus Christ demand it? No—it does not.

And further,

I am for totally and entirely abrogating, annulling, rendering prostrate, and of no effect, the Protestant Hierarchy in Ireland. Nobody can misunderstand me, I trust (cheers). I do not say so because I shall gain anything by its abolition, or by its continuance. I am no parson to receive tithes—and no Quaker to refuse for conscience sake to pay them; but I know that the putting down of that Hierarchy is necessary to the happiness, peace, safety, and renown of Ireland (cheers). It can be endured no longer with security to the kingdom, or to the King's Throne; therefore, as a loyal subject of the King and a faithful representative of the people, I declare my opinion against it. Look at the history of the Church, and in it you read all the great calamities of the country.

THE TRUE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

M. Barruel, a French chemist, proceeding on the known fact that the human blood contains a certain portion of iron, has found that, from the remains of any ordinary individual, enough may be collected to form a handsome medal of that material. It is ingeniously suggested that these medals should be made in memory of the deceased: they would be capable of receiving an inscription, would be durable, portable, and being, in their nature, a part of the dead, and of a nearly imperishable quality, would certainly strongly recommend themselves as forming the best and most consolatory memento of human affections. A widow would wear her husband's heart's-blood about her neck: a pious child might preserve among her jewels the blood from which she was sprung in the purest and most concentrated form: families would keep the blood of their ancestors in caskets and cabinets, and better than pedigrees, better than registers, or county histories, would be a series of blood-medals of the true stock preserved through a series of generations. Every Roman family used to keep the funeral orations of their forefathers, together with their busts or images; but, by the contrivance of M. Barruel, an identical part of an individual may be perpetually preserved in memory of the entire man, and on the face of it be stamped such a character as his immediate descendants shall think he deserved. Thus far is modern science about to proceed; there is no reason why it should not go a good deal farther. The making a bowl of the skull, being a Scythian practice, is held to be barbarian—perhaps with reason, when these bowls are applied to the purposes of promiscuous wassail; but should they be preserved, marked by Combe or other successor of Gall, mounted with silver and gold, arranged in glass cases, and inscribed with name and age and connexions, they would form fine scientific memorials, and in case of the solemn meetings of the family, birth-days, memory days, and even days of high and private festivity, they may be drawn from their cases with great propriety, and devoted to the purpose of holding generous liquor, or at least for passing once round some ancestorial toast or venerable name. The flesh, cellular tissue, and fatty substance of the human frame are found, after being buried a short time in certain grounds, to run into a very peculiar and beautiful description of wax, resembling spermaceti: this was a discovery made in removing a Paris churchyard; candles were made of the substance and observed to burn with a peculiarly brilliant and beautiful hue. Now of this *homoceti*, tapers might be made, deposited in labelled drawers in an apartment in the house of a family, and certain quantities used for lighting up the family meetings, the celebrating of birth-days and other solemn and yet cheerful occasions. Burning your grandfathers, as the Turks say, would then be no vain joke.

But the solemn uses of the dead to the living would not end here. The family surgeon should minutely examine every cadaver—should report on the diseace of which he died—of any remarkable points in the conformation, of his tendency to this or that disease. These should be bound up in volumes for the instruction of posterity. Then of the bones phosphorus might be made: this would make a most appropriate illumination of the dead apartment. The intestines are well adapted for the formation of strings for musical instruments. Of these Æolian harps should be constructed and placed in the windows of the mausoleum we have imagined; if pictures, casts of countenance, or preserved features, according to the New Zealand fashion; caskets of hair for numerous generations; even costume, favourite dresses, or even portraits of favourite horses, or stuffed forms of favourite dogs, were preserved, what an interesting place might be formed, whether for family meetings or as a retreat for private reflection! Here the archives of the family would be preserved, the letters and memoirs of such ancestors as had left them, with copies of wills. The moral uses to which a sacred place of this sort might be put are numerous, and, as a matter of taste even, or as a memorial of affection, it far exceeds *Père la Chaise*, or any other attempt to improve the old and clumsy method of burying. The Greek and Roman method of inclosing the ashes in urns was a graceful scheme, but falls far short of what may be expected from the progress of modern science.—*New Monthly Mag. for Feb.*

The following is a copy of a private letter sent from one Quaker to another:—"Friend John—I desire thee to be so kind, as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh, called an attorney, and let him take out an instrument with a seal thereunto, by means whereof we may seize the outward tabernacle of George Graeme, and bring him before the Lamb Skin, even at Westminster, and teach him to do as he would be done by.

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